Gazette of the United States.

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ON THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

An Oration, delivered by Mr. Joseph Reed, of this City, at the late anniversary Commencement held at Princeton, New-Jersey.

(CONCLUDED.)

IT is the glory of Columbus that this great discovery can in no degree be ascribed to accident. In contemplating the origin of the arts and sciences, and those first discoveries which have extended the knowledge, the power, or the happiness of mankind, we find that most of them were the result of some fortunate accident, and, as it were, the unsought gift of heaven. Few of them were foreseen, and few of them systematically pursued. The discovery of Columbus was all his own. It was the effect of rational deduction, the offspring of a profound and penetrating mind. But genius, like his, is a flower rare to be seen, and blows, like the aloe, but once in an hundred years.

It is not my intention to detail the future conduct of this great man: his persevering exertions to extend the work he had begun—the wisdom of his establishments—his dignity under persecution, or the numerous virtues of his private life—in all, he was himself—great, original and sublime! yet Europe saw him dishonored and in chains, and meanly suffered a Florentine adventurer to bestow *his* name on the world discovered by Columbus.

The beneficial effects of the discovery of America are visible and striking. To trace and illustrate these would be a grateful task; but the day, which hastens to its close, and the limits assigned me, prohibit a particular detail. Suffice it, therefore, to observe, that this great event enlarged the bounds of human knowledge, and opened a wider field to the view of the philosophic mind. Cosmography was improved, navigation advanced, distant voyages rendered familiar, and the whole globe laid open to all the beneficial effects of an enterprizing commerce. The precious metals which flowed into Europe from the mines of Peru and Potosi, gave a new spring to the industry, and meliorated the manners of mankind. The native productions of America, by augmenting the means of subsistence, have contributed to the encrease of mankind, and has given to Europe a capacity of supporting twice as many inhabitants as it could subsist before. To the science of medicine it has rendered essential aid, and has enriched the materia medica with the most powerful febrifuge in nature; and last, but not least, it has afforded an asylum to the oppressed of all nations. America, hidden for ages, is laid open to view, at the very time, when liberty, "hunted down in the Old World," was panting for the asylum she found in the New. Hither, she retired with our stern forefathers—here she preserved her sacred fires—here she beheld her patriot sons grow bold in her cause, till in the fullness of time, she announced herself to the world, and establishes her empire forever.

Oh! If amidst the sublime contemplations of a brighter world, the happiness of America can still interest the spirit of Columbus. With what elevation of mind must he behold the growing greatness of this New World. He sees that virtue and science are the broad foundation on which its prosperity must rest; and he rejoices to behold the numerous seminaries of learning which grace our land, and smiles on the illustrious characters who patronize and support them.

[*Here followed the valedictory addresses to the Trustees, President, Faculty and Students of the College.*]

Among these we have the pleasure of seeing your Excellency*, and you, Rev. and worthy gentlemen.†—To your peculiar patronage are committed, the important interests of yonder seminary; and we who have just received its first honors, are bound to acknowledge your attention to its welfare. To extend the empire of science, and spread its blessings "o'er a smiling land," are the benevolent objects of your disinterested labours. How successful you have been, let the merit of our predecessors declare! Those who have shone in the Senate and in the field—those whose eloquence blazes at the bar, or beams from the sacred desk—whose talents adorn a public, and whose virtues endear a private life.—Those—those are your eulogiums, and leave the feebleness of language far behind them. Oh! may we, while we read the distinguished names that adorn the records of Nassau-hall, from that of her earliest child, the eloquent, the illustrious Stockton, whose memory is still dear within these walls, down to those of the youngest of her sons. May we, whose names shall be recorded with theirs, like them, do honor to your care. Say, my beloved friends, while we recollect the virtues of those who have gone before us, do not our hearts burn within us, to emulate their worth? Yes, Reverend and worthy Gentlemen, we feel a generous ambition to repay your care, by a life of usefulness; and deeply impressed with a sense of our obligation, we bid you respectfully—— Farewell.

* *The Governor of the State.*
† *The Trustees of the College.*

[The foregoing elegant Address, is re-published, by request, from the American Daily Advertiser.]

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE REPUBLICAN.—No. VI.

THE people of this country certainly had several great objects in view, which they hoped to attain the more easily by adopting the new constitution. What were those objects? Establishing public credit was certainly one, and a principal one. To say nothing about the justice due to individuals and the wise policy in the long run, for a nation to perform its promises, it is plain that there is nothing to be got nor saved even at present by the foulest trick a government could play, short of blotting out the public debt at once. For good credit has proved already of more value than any saving that could have been made by cheating. By means of it the rate of interest is reduced both at home and abroad.—One per cent. interest saved is equal to a sixth part of the public debt forgiven or released to the people of the United States.—We pay less than five per cent. now; formerly we paid six or even more. So far then the constitution and the revival of credit have answered the expectations of the people when they ratified it. It has lessened their burdens at least a sixth.—This is not all—we can borrow even at home now at five per cent. The United States Bank has actually lent to government at that rate and a large sum too. This capacity is useful every way, to hasten its paying off our debt, and to provide for present and future emergencies. This power to borrow easily and on good terms is no light matter, and will not be thought so by those who remember the distresses of the late war. America had need of all its faculties to sustain it; every nervous cord was strained and overstrained till it had lost its spring—yet all was want, confusion and distress; the army had neither bread nor shirts nor shoes.—What would not such a government and such a state of credit as we now possess have been deemed worth could we then have enjoyed them? Would not such a weight thrown into our scale while the balance hung doubtful have been expected to turn it in our favor.—Much of the expences of the war might have been prevented by an orderly government relying for supplies on ready money. A National Bank at such a time operating like that of the United States would have been inestimable—That of North-America, under every disadvantage was found very beneficial.

Our liberty may be put a second time at risk, and a wise nation, pursuing the principle of self-preservation, ought to prepare every means of security. It was the saying of a good Prince that he chose his subjects should keep their money in their own pockets, for he would so govern them according to their affections that he could command it all when necessary for the exigencies of the nation. Congress by pursuing honest measures for the support of credit bring every dollar in a condition to be called for when wanted to secure the liberty and safety of the country.

This then was the point to be gained: It was the great immediate interest of the people to gain it. There is nothing fanciful, no round about distant conjecture to be made much of in order to prove what has been asserted. For want of a good government and good credit, our debt was going on even in time of peace, heaping interest on principal—till the interest only amounted to no less than thirteen millions of dollars. Congress has caused the growing interest to be paid regulary, and already the sum of two millions four hundred thousand dollars of the debt is sunk. As our imports are increasing to a surprising degree, the revenue will become in a few years equal to paying off immense sums of the debt. It may safely be asserted that no nation in the world is more able to pay off its debt, or has manifested a stronger disposition to do it; perhaps considering what is due and how much is actually paid off, no nation has made greater progress. When it is considered that the government is new and the revenue of very recent operation, the people judging from what has been done have no small cause to confide in the power and intentions of Congress to free them from debt.

It is strange to hear men talk of the debt as they do—as if Congress had made it, for the convenience of having one: as if the first duty of Congress and the principal expectation of the people were a trick of State. Neither the debt nor the occasion of it are yet forgotten. Therefore this suggestion against the good intentions of Congress in providing for it may be disregarded.

When we framed the new government we expected to see the trade and manufactures of our own country protected and encouraged. The duty on imported fabrics has eminently advanced our manufactures; so far the expectation of the people has been realized; by this means we are safer than formerly. In case of a war, an army might be cloathed, and furnished with gun-powder and military stores chiefly from our own work-shops and mills. To those who remember how wretchedly we began and indeed carried on the war, these considerations will seem weighty. Our trade and navigation have risen in consequence of national protection to a pitch that was never before attained.

A small force is kept up to defend the frontiers against the Indians.—To provide for the common defence and protection is one of the duties which the people have enjoined upon Congress by the constitution; yet this little army, not half a match, says experience, for the Indians, is an overmatch, says cowardice or folly, for the freemen of the country, those freemen who laughed at British and hireling German armies.

These were the duties of the government. America had a right to exact from their rulers a performance of them. The public expected, and impatiently too, to see them performed. They are informed, successfully and without oppression to the country. On the contrary, the country is growing in wealth and people faster than ever was known at any former period.

Certain persons however write, not very calmly, against all these measures, and those who supported them, and those who execute them.—They urge that they are antirepublican measures and founded in ill designs against liberty. They are told that their arguments conclude against the constitution, as they accuse Congress of the crime of doing what the constitution made their specific duty, and what all America expected. They complain of this answer as severe and not just. They say they are friends to the constitution, but opposed to the measures alluded to. It will not be easy however, to persuade us that men are in their hearts friendly to the constitution, and yet enemies to the measures conforming to it, and to the sense of America when it was adopted.—Be that as it may, the people have the happiness to see their hopes realized and their condition every day improving.

FROM THE MARYLAND JOURNAL.

To the PEOPLE of MARYLAND.

A PUBLICATION, in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser, of last Tuesday, signed "*A Citizen*," contains the following paragraph: "We all, *as men of gratitude*, are, I doubt not, interested in the re-appointment of the present worthy *President*; but as men, who have a sense of equality and a disgust of supercilious superiority, are, I am in hopes, *linked as a strong chain against the Vice-President*.—In fact, taking such for granted, permit me to recommend Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Esq. as meriting the appointment of Vice-President."

To a recommendation so pointed and unexpected, in Maryland, as that to *turn out the Vice-President*, it may not be thought unseasonable to offer a few remarks for consideration.

I observe, my fellow-citizens, in the first place, that those men in the several states, who have been opposed to our constitution, have, ever since its establishment, incessantly applied themselves to depreciate the character of Mr. ADAMS; because his abilities and principles were formidable to their views and ambition; and because to prevent his re-election would be a point gained over the constitution itself. Little sagacity is requisite to perceive, that every man of ability, who can be turned out of the administration, or kept out of Congress, adds strength to their cause and vigour to their hopes; and that against the most eminent of those their heaviest batteries have been raised, and their principal mines sprung. To prove the justness of this charge, I appeal to your recollection for the miscellaneous publications you have read, and travelling whispers you have heard, calculated to destroy the well-earned fame of Mr. ADAMS. Some of you are also acquainted with what virulence an anti-government faction have treated a HAMILTON, whose attachment to the constitution is unquestionable, and whose virtue and integrity are equalled only by his great capacity and extraordinary powers. From the master-workman in this craft, down to the meanest of his laborers, each in his way, or in his district, has something to object, to surmise, to insinuate, that may irritate sensibility, and lead to resignation; or that, floating on the popular gale, may infect that general esteem and confidence he possesses, which no patriot has ever acquired with greater purity of conduct, or held by a more unexceptionable title. From the same quarter also you see sometimes to descend, upon the President himself, a thin and subtile mist, which would soon increase to the solidity of absolute censure, was not the radiance of the character too powerful to be obscured, and the veneration of the people too strong to bear an open attack with impunity. These circumstances are notorious; they are to be found in print; they are in the mouth of almost every antifederal from New-Hampshire to Georgia; they are the ingredients of their incantations, and the spells by which they would transform our best patriots into our greatest enemies!—These circumstances, taken together, prove, beyond a possibility of doubt, a systematic and organized plan to *drive from the administration of our affairs* all those who have rescued us from anarchy, and restored us to the dignity of men, and the various advantages of an efficient government. It will not be said, that known friends to the constitution and the laws are engaged in the combination against Mr. ADAMS. I deny that any such are engaged, and call upon the opposition to name a single individual of that description, save, perhaps, a few who know Mr. ADAMS through the medium only of the misrepresentations of his enemies; a delusion which, in men of candour, must yield to better information.

I observe, in the second place, that Mr. ADAMS has been as firm and uniform a patriot as America can boast to have reared in her bosom. In the first years of our revolution, when the colonies stood alone against Great Britain, he acted a bold and distinguished part in favor of the liberties of the people. Congress, sensible of his merit as a politician and patriot, created him Minister to the United Netherlands. His celebrated memorial to their High Mightinesses, the large loans of money he procured under the eye of a British Ambassador, and their treaty with us and acknowledgment of our independence, which cost them the capture of St. Eustatius and a war with England, form a pyramid of services far more interesting to mankind than those built of stone by the Kings of Egypt. View him next as joint Minister to the court of France, and you see him conspicuously eminent for watchfulness, industry and talents, especially in negociating and bringing to a close the treaty of peace with England, which gained from her commissioners a *greater extent of territory for the United States*, than had ever entered into the mind of the most sanguine American to expect. Having finished these high trusts, he was appointed Minister to the court of London, where, finding that he could not induce them to listen to a commercial treaty, on terms of *equal privileges*, like an honest citizen, true to the dignity and interests of his country, he requested of Congress leave to return; previous to which, he suggested measures, since adopted by our government, that have drawn from England a Minister, to treat formally here of subjects she would not there condescend to discuss. The knowledge he acquired, in these several missions, of the *interests and views of the courts of Europe*, fit him in a peculiar manner to fill, to the greatest advantage, the station he now occupies, where these *interests and views, as they respect the United States*, come so often under deliberation. To these facts may be added, that in his letters from England, and on his return to America, he expressed not an equivocal, but decided, approbation of the constitution of the United States; and that in his writings he is liberal in praise of those state-constitutions formed as ours with checks and branches, and divisions of power; those real barriers against encroachments upon liberty, hasty projects, and dangerous ebullitions of popular bodies. Take for example his introduction to *Abbé de Mably's* observations on the government and laws of America. "If human wisdom (says Mr. Adams) can ensure the duration of the *only forms of government which are consistent with the dignity of human nature*, the American constitutions bid fair to be lasting; nor can any thing, except an excessive partiality to the ancients, prevent our discerning their *infinite superiority to the boasted republics of Sparta and Rome*." Again, "it is possible that some few additional regulations, arising from local and other accidental circumstances, might be made with advantage; but of the exact propriety of these, it is impossible for any to judge, who are not immediately on the spot: And the *principles of these constitutions are so obviously excellent*, that every one *who understands the nature, and loves the enjoyment of liberty, will acknowledge them to surpass every thing the world has hitherto seen*."

Such, my fellow-citizens and countrymen, are the sentiments of Mr. ADAMS respecting our governments, where reign superiority of rights with *personal equality*, and distinction of office without nobility of birth. Where, then, would be *American gratitude*, were the friends of order and good government to be "*linked as a chain against him*," whose principles, or political creed, is no more than the expression or picture of our own constitution?

I would further remark, that to bring forward, at this late hour (unconsulted too) one of the best and worthiest of our citizens as his competitor, wears rather a doubtful and invidious aspect. Is it done, it may be asked, in order to *deprive* Mr. ADAMS of *ten votes*, and thereby *defeat his election*; or from a sincere desire to have Mr. Carroll elected? If the latter, "*Citizen*" ought to be *convinced himself*, and be possessed of *facts to convince others*, that a sufficient number of electors, in the *different states*, will vote to place Mr. Carroll in the Vice-President's chair; for on no other ground could any rational Marylander hazard a vote against Mr. ADAMS, or venture to risque losing his election without a certainty of carrying Mr. Carroll's. But can any of you think it likely, or even *possible*, that the antifederalists of New-York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, &c. would desert, for example, Governor *Clinton*, their favourite, to give their votes for so distinguished, so decided, so unshaken and incorruptible a federalist as Mr. Carroll? To change Mr. Adams for Mr. Carroll, would neither promote their views nor increase their numbers in the Senate; who then among you so credulous as to imagine that they would give a single vote to accomplish it?—Whoever can believe so, knows little of their temper, and still less of their tricks. No, my fellow-citizens, Mr. Carroll or Mr. Adams suit not their purposes, and are not to their taste; nor will they ever vote for either *with a view to their election*. It is a very different character they mean to carry, and your esteem for Mr. Carroll is used only as a convenient engine to withdraw you from Mr. Adams.

To these observations I think I may venture to subjoin, that it is not to disgrace a worthy and patriotic citizen that will draw Mr. Carroll into the lists of competition; and to predict, that if he ever becomes a candidate for continental favour, his merit and high qualifications will raise him to a more dignified station. But who can look forward to that moment, when we shall stand in need of all his merits and all our courage; when the United States will be convulsed to their centre by embrio Cæsars, struggling for empire, and scarcely saved by the

friends of order and virtue? Who, I say, can anticipate that solemn crisis, of which this is only the prelude, without devoutly wishing to the present beloved Incumbent the years of the Patriarchs who lived before the flood?

A CONSISTENT FEDERALIST.

Annapolis, October 19, 1792.

FROM THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Mr. SCULL,

Queries, in your last, from the Albany Gazette, lead me to make the following observations.

WHAT has produced the present war with the Indians? Is it not the claim of the United States to the country west of the Ohio? Cede this, and we have peace. Shall it be said, that the object of the forces raised is the protection of these settlements?—The fact is, if at the treaty of Fort M'Intosh in the year 1784, the commissioners had said, we relinquish all claim beyond our former purchase, and are satisfied with the Ohio as a boundary, we should have had no war.

The contrary was the language—it was said, that territory is ours; we claim it by conquest; and you must give it up, allowing you only a small corner as a hunting ground and settlement, and a few goods as a bounty, not as a price.

Surveys and settlements under the United States of this territory, has been an inforcement of the claim, and has provoked the Indians, and has engaged them in continual war. The older settlements have been the victims of this claim of the public. Shall it then be said, that it is to protect the western country that the army is on foot? Let the Congress instantly announce to the Indians a relinquishment of claim to this territory, and we shall ask no troops to protect us: we shall have no trouble.

But the Congress claim it; and have made, and wish to make sales; and the frontiers must bear the incursions of the savages provoked on account of this; they must be harrassed with militia service; taken from the labour of their farms at times unseasonable; and yet be told by uninformed persons abroad, that they contribute nothing towards the expence of a war, which is thus brought on them by the public.—What? because they do not submit to an excise; when by submitting to it they would pay more than ten times their proportion of the revenue.

We have seen the President's proclamation, which is all right; and he has seen ours, which is, that we will neither eat nor drink with an excise officer. Let the President do his duty, and we will do ours. It is his to enforce; it is ours to defeat. We hope to have no difference on the occasion, but each to carry his point if he can. We flatter ourselves the power of opinion is stronger than the laws; and when a tax is unequal, unjust, unpopular, oppressive, in a free government, it cannot exist long, or be carried into complete effect. Z.

Miller's Run, October 16, 1792.

Foreign Affairs.

PARIS, August 21.

M. DE NARBONNE, the gallant and gay Narbonne, has been taken into custody:—we do not hear, however, that any weighty charge is laid to his account. When he tho't the King in danger he hasted to his aid; he had on a national uniform, and was found under arms at the door of the apartment allotted to the King and his family. We rank his proceedings among the *piæ fraudes*, more worthy of compassion than of condemnation.

The Prince de Poix was reported to have been in the same predicament; but we find, on closer enquiry, that he has hitherto escaped the Argus eye of the Police.

M. de Biron, in order to encourage desertion among the enemy's troops, sent them the translation of the decree, which is so well calculated to allure them to the standard of liberty, on account of the singular advantages it holds out to them.—The decree is conveyed into the allied camps in bottles of strong Nantz brandy, a powerful bait for a northern soldier!—In war, as in love, every wile that is practicable is fair.

On Thursday the Special Tribunal, established by the law of the 17th of August, passed sentence on Louis-David Connot, alias d'Anglemont.—After a trial of 39 hours, by a jury of his own countrymen, he was convicted of debauching the allegiance of several Frenchmen, and condemned to die in expiation of his crime.

When judgment was pronounced, M. Osselin, President, thus energetically addressed the culprit:—"Condemned by a severe, though just law—go bravely to death: your life and sincere repentance are all that your country requires of you!"

During the trial, the prisoner at the bar urged very powerful and some subtle arguments in his defence. He appeared with elegance, ease, and in classical language; but his fortitude abandoned him when his doom was pronounced. He was executed at half after ten at night, on the square of the Carouzel, by light of torches. Though the croud was immense, not a single accident took place.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

AUGUST 21.

A petitioner came forward and arraigned Gen. Arthur Dillon's conduct. He said, he was La Fayette's accomplice, and thought it advisable to order his correspondence to be seized upon. He was invited to sit within the bar.

A member read a letter from the council of the district of Douay. The military commandant of Douay had handed them a letter, in which M. A. Dillon renewed his oath to the nation, to the law, and to the King, exhorting him to do the same. The general council, after having heard the letter read, resolved to send a copy of it to the National Assembly.

The Assembly decreed, that the proceedings of the general council should be mentioned with distinction on the journals; and, on M. Duhem's motion, they declared, for the second time, that General Arthur Dillon had lost all public confidence.

On M. La Source's motion, the following decree passed the house:

All Generels, General Officers, and superseded Officers, whether they be suspended by the executive power, or by the legislative body; shall be obliged to remain ten leagues from the army in which they served; and cannot go nearer than ten leagues to any of the other armies, under pain of being confined during the whole course of the war.

M. Albitte moved, M. Rhume seconded, and the Assembly decreed, that all superseded officers should be removed 20 leagues from the frontiers; and that they should inform those whom it concerned of the place they had chosen for their residence.

Many citizens of the different sections, wished the Assembly would authorize them to transfer the prisoners of Orleans to Paris. The petitioners were admitted within the bar, and their request was referred to the committee.

The Assembly decreed, that three other commissioners should be sent to Luckner's army, in the room of those who were detained at Sedan. Messrs. La Porte, Lamarck, and Bruat, were the commissioners appointed.

M. Brissot brought up a report relative to the treaties between France and the Helveric Cantons.

In the year 1764, said M. Brissot, those Cantons had engaged to furnish 13,784 auxiliaries, the number is now reduced to 10,000 men, the committee extraordinary tho't it would be prudent not to continue the treaty. The alliance of the King of France with the Swiss, was nothing more or less than a despotic contract; to break the treaty cannot be injurious to us, while we have a million of Frenchmen armed for liberty; we should therefore not hesitate to declare, that the Swiss regiments are no longer in pay. Having thus premised, M. Brissot moved, that the legislative body issue the following decree:—the National Assembly, considering it necessary that the fate of the Swiss regiments should be speedily decided, and considering that the treaties with Switzerland are expired, decree,

1st. The National Assembly, steady to the principles of French liberty, which does not allow the defence of their freedom to be entrusted to foreign troops, decree that the Swiss regiments, and the allies of the Swiss in the service of France, cease to be in the service of France.

2dly. The executive power is charged to testify to the Swiss Cantons the gratitude of France for the military services performed by the Swiss regiments.

3dly. The National Assembly, wishing to give the Swiss a token of esteem, decree that those among them, who desire to continue in the French service, and shall take on in French regiments, or legions, shall be treated like French citizens.

They shall receive, as bounty-money, in the following proportion: serjeants 300 livres, corporals 200 and soldiers 150 livres: they shall be promoted in their turn, and until their promotion they shall receive their respective pay of serjeant, corporal, &c.

4thly. The executive power is charged to watch over the safety of the Swiss officers and soldiers who shall leave France--they cannot march out but by detachments of 20 men each, and without arms; they shall be paid for their arms.

5thly. The executive power is charged to send commissioners to all the Swiss regiments to execute this law.

6thly. The executive power is charged to declare to the Swiss Cantons, that France wishes to continue in peace and amity with them.

7thly. The minister shall give an account of the state of the frontiers towards Mount Jura and the neighbouring departments.

Two young and comely female citizens, with pikes in their hands, appeared at the bar, forgetful of the weakness of their sex; they generously devoted themselves to the defence of liberty and their own country.

Commissaries from the section of L'Isle (a quarter of Paris) laid 3000 livres on the table, and testified their approbation of the Assembly's wonderful labors.

JACOBIN CLUB.

AUGUST 17.

A member of the federal committee communicated an address to the society relative to finances. The committee intended to present it to the National Assembly.

The address rested on the following basis:

1. To establish a progressive value in the paper currency, from the most considerable to the lowest sum.

2. To lay a duty upon all notes payable to order.

3. To forbid the circulation of gold or silver coin; but to encrease the copper and bell metal currency.

4. To work the gold and silver mines belonging to the nation, in order to keep up the balance of trade with foreign countries.

5. To charge a committee to examine the political Rights of Women.

6. To repeal the decrees that confirm, and guarantee the royal loans.

7. Totally to suppress all secret expences, a disgrace to a free people, who should be candid, open, and without disguise.

8. To suppress every species of operation in finances for the national Treasury. The address concluded with an improved assertion, "that the trade with the two Indies, and the possession of the colonies, were infinitely more detrimental than useful to the French nation."

A member proposed, that the name of M. Rœderer (attorney-general-Syndic of the department of Paris) should be struck out of the list of Jacobins, for having told the Swiss officers, on the 10th of August, to repel force by force, and fire on the people, if found necessary.

M. Rœderer's name was effaced.

M. Montaut. "The three commissioners sent by the National Assembly to the central army went towards the frontiers. They were received every where with the most unequivocal testimonies of regard, respect and attention. The decrees of the National Assembly were approved of by all the citizens they met in all the towns they went through.

At Mezieres, however, they were not received with equally flattering marks of satisfaction. The inhabitants wished for the constitution, the whole constitution, and nothing but the constitution. The 10th of August was represented to them as a day of crimes, carnage, and murder; and the oaths which the commissioners proposed did not appear to them, as it really was not, agreeable to the constitution decreed in 1789.

The general council of the department assembled for that purpose, entered into a resolution of putting the commissioners under an arrest—they confined them in a citadel.—The legislative body decreed, that the members who had voted for the illegal measure, should appear at the bar of the National Assembly. Three other commissioners were deputed to notify the decree, and to liberate Messrs. Kersaint, Peraldi, and Antonelle, the detained commissioners.

M. Robertspierre.—You have heard that the directory of the department of Ardennes had the audacity to put three commissioners of the National Assembly under an arrest. It is not very probable, that a department would have acted thus imprudently and seditiously, if they did not expect support from some formidable quarter; and that such were their hopes, it now appears evident.—La Fayette was to have supported them—La Fayette, who is ever ready when a villainous deed is to be perpetrated.

Gentlemen, have not the people been sufficiently imposed upon? Is not La Fayette known to be a vile traitor? With the words liberty and constitution, does not the monster wish to destroy the true constitution and equality? Should La Fayette march against Paris, I am sure there is one side of the National Assembly, which is now asleep, but would soon awake, if the hypocrite general held out any hopes of interest to them. Should the conspirator come at the head of his troops to the capital, liberty would cease to exist; the rotten members of the legislative body would join him. Such are the dangers you have to fear; but such are the dangers which you seem not to provide against.

M. Simon.—It is reported that the people, whose patience is worn out, mean to ring the alarm-bell this night, and excite some troubles, under pretence of accelerating the execution of the culprits of the 10th of August. Such a measure would now be totally useless: it would be dangerous and impolitic; it would be dangerous on account of the detention of the late king in the residence of the bankrupts (bankrupts were formerly confined in the Temple;) because it might be possible that, during a popular commotion, some of the faithful servants of the King might assemble and carry the bankrupt off!—it would be dangerous, as the false reports, which would undoubtedly get into the departments, might lead the people astray as to the real cause of the very useful, very sacred insurrection of the 10th of August.—The alarm-bell, which is talked of for to-night, is therefore an unjustifiable measure, and all good citizens should oppose it, they should even, if nothing else could hinder the people, go and cut the ropes of all the bells in Paris; for there are a thousand and a thousand in Paris who, as they like to live by corruption, would wish to see the splendor of the Court restored.

The king is not in such deep despair as some may imagine; for notwithstanding the vigilance of those who guard him, he carries on a correspondence, and he is still called his majesty; the letters are handed to him in different ways, sometimes in an almond wash-ball, sometimes in the fold of a shirt, sometimes in a balloon-cake, which a municipal officer buys for the Prince Royal; there have been above twenty letters intercepted in that manner—all that goes to prove that the Royalists, who hitherto have been tyrants, are now become servants, who sleep with one eye open, watching for the favorable instant to rush upon us. We must, therefore, be resolute and circumspect, and not suffer ourselves to be led into the snares laid for us, otherwise we shall soon try on new fetters, heavier than those we have so lately thrown off.

Adjourned at half past eight.

SEPTEMBER 3.

The Duke of Brunswick, upon his first appearance before Verdun, sent in a summons to the following purport:

"The Duke of Brunswick summons the town of Verdun, in the name of their Imperial and Prussian majesties, to open its gates to the army of their majesties. The troops and the inhabitants of this town, will otherwise render themselves guilty of all the evils produced by military operations, which will be pushed with the extremest vigour, in order to subject the place to the power of his most christian majesty, its legitimate sovereign. The inhabitants may be assured of the protection of their Imperial and Prussian majesties, and of the brothers of his most christian majesty, if they surrender upon this summons."

BRUSSELS, Auguſt 24.

"By letters from Vienna, dated the 15th inſt. we are informed that a paper had been paſted up againſt the Hotel de Ville, in which the inhabitants were invited to imitate the example of the French, and to cut the throats of all the ariſtocrats. The diſcovery of this paper has been productive of univerſal indignation.—The Emperor was expected at Vienna on the 17th inſtant. On the Sunday following Te Deum will be ſung, and a general illumination will take place.

Our government has not yet publiſhed the official account of the taking of Longwi.

LONDON, Auguſt 28.

The Bruſſels Gazette contains a long and elaborate contradiction of all the French accounts, reſpecting the ſkirmiſſies on the Flanders frontiers, and the deſertion of the Auſtrian troops, and the mutinies among them at Mons and Tournay. It denies in expreſs terms every aſſertion of General Dillon's letter to the National Aſſembly; and affirms that the deſertion has been confined to the light troops, and is not greater than uſual.—It obſerves that the Auſtrians are not in the habit of giving details of ſuch petty rencontres as the French have lately enlarged upon; and yet be it remarked, inſerts an article, in which the Auſtrians are ſtated to have killed about 20, and taken 15 of the enemy.

The report of yeſterday, as to French affairs, was, that a levy had taken place on Sunday afternoon in Paris, by which from 40 to 60 thouſand men were raiſed for ſervice upon the frontiers. Such a circumſtance, whether a levy was made by force, or otherwiſe, could ſcarcely have occurred, except upon the impulſe of ſome new danger; and it is indeed believed by thoſe, who have the beſt information, that the French miniſters had intelligence on Sunday morning, which they refuſed to communicate before meaſures were taken for preſerving the peace of Paris.

The Duke of Brunſwick is ſaid to have caſhiered ſeveral of his officers for allowing the men under their command to commit cruelties and depredations in their march.

The village of Beauville, the inhabitants of which attempted to defend themſelves, was razed to the ground.

The town of Longwi was ſpared, except a few houſes belonging to known and ardent revolutioniſts.

Domeſtic Articles.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) Oct. 16.

On Friday laſt Capt. Vincent, of the ſloop James, arrived here from St. Mary's. While he lay there, two veſſels arrived deeply laden with preſents for the Creeks, and another was daily expected. Thoſe which had arrived, ſailed up the river for Coldrain, where the Creeks were to meet them, receive the preſents, and ratify the treaty. The running of the lines is to be entirely left to the commiſſioners.

The preſents which arrived in the above veſſels, chiefly conſiſted of ploughs, hoes, and other implements of huſbandry.

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) Oct. 18.

Amoſkeig Bridge was begun the 3d of Auguſt laſt, at which time the timber was growing, and the rocks diſperſed in the river. On the 29th of September following, which makes 57 days incluſively, the bridge was paſſable for travellers, and is now completed.

Dimenſions—556 feet in length, is ſupported by 5 piers and an abutment on each ſide—the piers are 60 feet in length and 80 in width—the outſide made of hewn timber, and filled with rocks—a brace extends 20 feet from the upper end of the pier, making the whole length 80 feet at the bottom—the fartheſt diſtance between the piers is 80 feet—the top of the bridge is 30 feet from the bottom of the river—about 2,000 tons of timber were uſed in conſtructing the wood-work.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 20.

"Mr. Nicholas Brown's generous donation of law books to Rhode-Iſland college has arrived; and they are placed in the office of David Howel, Eſq. profeſſor of law, agreeably to the tenor of the gift. The books were purchaſed in London by Mr. John Francis, of this town, and are a very complete collection of law learning."

By Capt. Taylor from Surinam, we learn, that a Sloop, belonging to Meſſ. Graves and Wightman, of this town, being on the coaſt of Africa, the ſlaves on board (about 20 or 30 in number) taking advantage of the Captain being confined to his Cabin by ſickneſs, roſe upon the crew, and killed them all, except the mate and one hand, and then killed the Captain, and cut the Sloop's Cable, when ſhe drifted on ſhore, and was deſtroyed by the natives.

Extract of a letter from Macca (China) to a mercantile Houſe in this town, dated January 17.

"There are now at Lark's Bay, a ſmall port a little diſtance from this, four veſſels belonging to Boſton, viz. Brig Hope, Capt. Ingraham; Brig Lady Waſhington, Capt. Kendrick; Brig Hancock, Capt. Crocll; and Brig ——, Capt. Collidge."

BOSTON, October 22.

A letter from Mauritius, (Iſle of France) dated June 3, 1792, received in town laſt week, ſays—"We arrived here 23d May. The Ship Fame, Capt. Smith, Ship Fair American, Capt. Lee, from Boſton, are here; and Capt. Metcalf, in the Snow Eleanore; they are fitting out again for China and the N. W. of America; and two or three others from different parts of America.—Markets are very dull here."

Weſtminſter bridge contains		1200 feet.
London	do.	930
Black Friars	do.	1090
Charles River	do.	1503
Malden	do.	2000
Beverley	do.	Maſſ. 1440
Boſton Pier		1750
Boſton Mall		1450

NEW-YORK, Oct. 26.

We are informed by a letter from Amſterdam of the 23d Auguſt laſt, that an additional duty has taken place, of one half per cent. ad valorem on all goods exported from the United Netherlands to the United States of America—and one per cent. on all goods imported into ſaid Netherlands from the United States.

Philadelphia, Oct. 31.

Monday laſt arrived here the ſhip Niel Malcom, Capt. Gill—by this veſſel London papers are received to the 8th September.—A ſummary of the important intelligence they contain is in the following abſtract.

The Duke of Brunſwick, after taking ſeveral fortified places, had marched with his army towards Paris, and was within ſeventy miles of that capital—In conſequence of his ſucceſſes on the frontiers, Longwi and ſeveral other places having fallen into his hands, the National Aſſembly paſſed a decree expreſſing in ſtrong terms the danger of the country, and calling on the citizens to arm and turn out to reinforce the army—Sixty thouſand men were to be raiſed immediately—this decree provided for a general alarm—the Tocſin was rung, and the *general* beat in all the ſections. The citizens immediately repairbd to the Camp de Mars to ſelect their volunteers, and make their arrangements to comply with the decree for reinforcing the army.

It being ſuggeſted by one of the people, that previous to going to the frontiers to fight the enemy without, it was proper to take care of the enemy within—the idea was immediately communicated from man to man, and the whole body immediately divided themſelves into parties, and ſpread themſelves all over the city—they broke open the priſons, and put all the priſoners to death; among whom were upwards of one hundred of the nonjuring clergy, including one biſhop, Col. Montmorin, &c.&c.—the confuſion continued at the date of the laſt Paris account, which was Sept. 3d.—The garriſon of Longwi conſiſted of 1800 men, who were all made priſoners of war.—Part of the Auſtrian army were beſieging Verdun.—An account was publiſhed in an Engliſh paper of the 10th Sept. which was ſeen at Scarborough, ſtating that the citizens of Verdun had demanded of the commanding officer that the city ſhould be ſurrendered to the Auſtrians, that he had been obliged to comply with this demand, and that he had in conſequence ſhot himſelf.—The Engliſh papers contain accounts of different ſkirmiſhes between the French and Auſtrians with various ſucceſs—but in an attack on the French camp at Maulde, the Auſtrians were repulſed with great ſlaughter.—An account was circulated in Paris at the time of the maſſacre, which added greatly to the fury of the populace, and that was, that four thouſand men belonging to the army of M. Dumourier, ſent to reinforce the garriſon of Verdun, had been treacherouſly led into an ambuſcade and cut to pieces.—Another account ſays the garriſon of Longwi conſiſted of 2636 men—arms and ammunition in abundance—that the whole number of the refractory clergy deſtroyed, is one hundred and fifty one, among whom is Cardinal de Rochefoucauld.—Among the victims in the priſon called the Abbaye, were all the Queen's ladies, as Madame Lambelle, half ſiſter to M. D'Orleans, Madame de Tarrante, &c. M. D'Affry.—M. Montmorin was ſlain between two members of the National Aſſembly who were ſent to check the people. From the priſons the populace proceeded to the houſes of ſuſpected perſons, & wherever they found *depots* of arms, or any papers that diſcovered a correſpondence with emigrants, they ſlaughtered the owners.—The moſt moderate accounts ſtate the ſlain to be 4000; the higheſt eſtimate is 7000.—The National Aſſembly, the public offices and the treaſury, during theſe horrors, remained unviolated.—The temple, the reſidence of the King and his family, was not attacked—the guard had been doubled, and it was hoped it would remain in ſafety.—Though it was apprehended by many, that when the news of the capture of Verdun ſhould arrive, the populace exaſperated by this new diſaſter, would deſtroy the royal family.—The two colleges appropriated to the Iriſh Students in Paris, were both demoliſhed in the tumult—the Students eſcaped.

The account of the capture of M. La Fayette is contained in the following:

Extract of a letter from Namur, Auguſt 20.

"The advanced poſts of Rochefort, commanded by M. Harnoncourt, at ten o'clock laſt night arreſted the French General M. la Fayette, accompanied by two Camp-Marſhals, M. Alexander Lameth and de Laumois; M. Victor Maubourg, Colonel of Chaſſeurs; C. Maubourg the elder Camp-Marſhal; Lacombe, Adjutant-General and Colonel; Meſſac and Soubeyran, Captains and Aids de Camp; the two brothers Romeuf, Captains of Dragoons; Gouvion, Captain Aid de Camp; Bureau de Puzy, Captain of Artillery; with all their ſervants, and about 40 horſes. Theſe officers, who came from Bouillon, where they were on pretence of reconnoitring the poſts, arrived this day in this city. By their account the army they left is encamped behind la Chiere, between Mouzan and Stenoy."

Earl Gower, the Britiſh Ambaſſador, is arrived in England from Paris.—The Marquis de la Fayette is gone to Luxembourg, by order of the Duke of Brunſwick.

M. Luckner is reinſtated in his command as Generaliſſimo of the French armies.—A great number of the French nobility daily arrive in England.—Longwi was taken, it is ſaid, after a feeble reſiſtance—complaints have been made to the National Aſſembly of treachery in the buſineſs.—Fifty thouſand men are ordered to march from Paris to reinforce the armies.

Lord Cornwallis is created a Marquis. Gen. Meadows and Gen. Abercrombie, Knights of the Bath. And Mr. Pitt is made Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.

The inſurrection and maſſacre in Paris took place on the night of Sunday the ſecond of September, and the confuſion was not over at 12 o'clock of Monday the third.

Since the arrival of the new commiſſioners and troops from France, the negroes, in many parts of St. Domingo, have returned to their obedience, and began to work on the plantations—Their maſters it is ſaid now treat them with more humanity than formerly.

Saturday laſt arrived the ſhip Roebuck, Capt. Bliſs, from Briſtol. The papers brought by this veſſel are to the 25th of Auguſt, not ſo late as thoſe received by the Kitty from Liverpool.

Mr. Alexander Foſter, of this city, arrived in the Roebuck.

The 16th and 20th Britiſh regiments of foot arrived about the middle of Auguſt laſt at Jamaica, from Halifax.

About a fortnight ſince, at Chriſtiana, in the State of Delaware, five or ſix gentlemen being together in converſation on public ſubjects and public characters,—one of the company, a Mr. M'Kennon, told a ſtory of the Secretary of the Treaſury, and as he ſuppoſed upon undoubted authority, nearly in the following words:

"Colonel Hamilton, ſaid he, applied to Governor Mifflin; and repreſented the propriety of reſtricting the democratic aſcendency in the national government, which might be effected by the introduction of ariſtocrats; adding, that if he (Governor Mifflin) would co-operate in the formation of this counterpoiſe, the Secretary would pledge himſelf to get him elected Vice-Preſident of the United States.

"The Governor declined theſe overtures, alledging that he had never diſcovered to any one, and ſhould maintain his reſerve, whether he was attached to this or the other principle, in government; but he knew full well the unalterable bias of thoſe who ſupported him. And, as to the Vice-Preſidency, he did not heſitate to declare, that he was more ambitious of remaining at the head of Pennſylvania."

A gentleman of the State of Delaware, to whom this converſation was communicated, in order to an inveſtigation of the truth of the ſtory, called upon Governor Mifflin, who in unequivocal term, declared, that,

"*No ſuch converſation ever happened, nor could he recollect any circumſtance that could give birth to ſo ridiculous a tale.*"

Printers willing to adminiſter an antidote to ſimilar poiſons, will give a place in their reſpective papers to this ſample of the unfounded rumours continually propagated to deſtroy the confidence of their fellow-citizens in public characters.

ELECTION.

The following is a Liſt of all the votes for Members of Congreſs for the State of Pennſylvania.

W. Findley	33158
F. A. Muhlenberg	32341
D. Heiſler	32147
W. Irvine	32068
J. W. Kittera	29835
T. Hartley	28493
P. Muhlenberg	21784
T. Fitzſimons	17997
A. Gregg	17372
J. Armſtrong	17312
W. Montgomery	17019
J. Smilie	16754
T. Scott	16657
S. Sitgreaves	15588
J. D. Sergeant	15096
J. Barclay	14953
C. Thompſon	14874
W. Bingham	14482
H. Wynkoop	14348.

The firſt 13, it appears, are choſen.

Part of the French troops which lately arrived in the Weſt-Indies from France, are now landed at St. Kitts; being driven away from Martinique, as ſtated in a former paper, they arrived at St. Kitts in diſtreſs, and aſked for relief and protection, which were granted them.——After refuſing to receive them, the Royaliſts of Martinique ſent two frigates to bring them back—theſe frigates arrived at St. Kitts and demanded the troops of the Governor, who did not think proper to deliver them up—on which the frigates cut out the empty tranſports and carried them off.

We ſee nothing in the Engliſh papers relating to the meeting of the primary Aſſemblies at Paris on the 26th Auguſt, agreeable to former intimations.

By a veſſel arrived here from Marſeilles, which left that port the 13th September, we are informed that no accounts had been received there of the near approach of the Auſtrian army to Paris—and it was the opinion at Marſeilles that the Duke of Brunſwick would not look at Paris this winter.

As yet, no irruption has been made into France, except by the army of the Duke of Brunſwick—The Prince of Hohenlohe is kept in awe by the Monſ. Biron, and M. Dumourier covers the northern frontiers.

COMMUNICATION.

No truth is plainer, and if even our anarchy-men could deny it, none could produce more proofs or more believers, than that without government there can be no liberty. Weakening government, or bringing the laws into general abhorrence, is manifeſtly an attack on the liberty of the people—it is levelling the intrenchments round the very citadel. Yet our highfliers uſe every means to make the people abhor the laws, the conſtitution, Congreſs, and the executive officers. In their eyes, the vindicating the laws and public officers, is a crime—it proves meanneſs of ſpirit and corruption of principles. On the contrary, they dub themſelves the friends of the people, becauſe they labor to deſtroy all that the people have choſen to eſtabliſh, and it is no fault of their's if oppoſition is not yet made by force of arms to the execution of the laws enacted by the authority of the nation. The traitors againſt the conſtitution of Poland came with arms in their hands, and the lying pretences of liberty in their mouths, to overthrow the free government and laws of their country.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Roebuck,	Bliſs,	Briſtol
Neil Malcom,	Gill,	Scarborough
Brig Charleſton,	Garman,	Charleſton
Virginia,	Demay,	Marſeilles
Ann,	Franklin,	Barbadoes
Sch'r. Olivia & Mary,	Donovan,	St. Domingo
Sloop Ann,	Story,	St. Domingo
Newport,	Kinus,	N. Carolina
Abby,	Ames,	Boſton
Joſiah,	Howland,	New-Bedford
Polly,	Barnes,	Baltimore

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,	21/4	Int. off
3 per Cents,	12/9	Int. off
Deferred,	13/4	
Full ſhares Bank U. S.	45	per cent. prem
½ ſhares,	57	

Unfunded debt of the U. S. 21ſ on the principal, And on the Intereſt up to 1ſt Jan. 1788, 13ſ.

ERRATUM—In our laſt Gazette, in the ſtrictures ſigned "A Citizen of Philadelphia," for May 10, 1791, read May 8, 1792.

PRICE CURRENT.

PER QUANTITY.—DOLLARS 100 Cents each.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 31.

	Dlls. Cts.	Dlls. Cts.
ANCHORS pr. lb.	7	8
Allum, English, pr. cwt.	4 33	
Ditto, Roch pr. lb.		11
Ashes, pot, per ton,	90	100
——Pearl,	137	140
Arrack pr. gall.	1 33	1 67
Brandy, common,		90
——Coniac	1 11	
Braziletto, pr. ton.		33 34
Bricks, pr. M.	4	7
Bread, ship, pr. cwt.	1 67	2
Ditto, pilot		3 33
Ditto, small water, per keg	36	40
Beer, American, in bottles, pr. doz. bottles included,		1 40
Ditto pr. barrel,		4 67
Boards Cedar pr. M feet,		16
——New England		11
——Oak	8	9
——Merchantable pine	16	17
——Sap, do.		8
——Mahogany, per foot		10
The above are the shallop prices, for the yard price, add 1 dollar 33 cents per 1000.		
Brimstone in rolls, pr. cwt.		3 33
Beef, Boston, per barrel	7	8
—— Country ditto	6	7
——Fresh, per cwt.	3 33	4 67
Butter pr. lb.		1
——in kegs	9	10
Candles, Sperm. pr. lb.		4
——Wax	53	54
——Myrtle Wax		1
——Mould, tallow		1
——Dipped		1
Cheese, English, pr. lb.		1
—— Country	8	1
Chocolate	17	1
Cinnamon	2 40	2 67
Cloves		1 2
Cocoa pr. cwt.		15
Coffee pr. lb.	18	1
Coal pr. bushel	20	2
Copperas pr. cwt.		1 67
Cordage, American, per cwt.	7 67	8
Cotton pr. lb.	26	40
Currants	9	10
Duck, Russia, pr. piece		11 33
——Ravens	8 93	9 67
Dutch sail duck,	18	20
Feathers pr. lb.	40	45
Flax ditto	11	12
Flaxseed pr. bush.	75	80
Flour, Superfine pr. barrel		4 67
——Common,		4 67
——Bur middlings, best		4
——Meal, Indian		2 50
——ditto Rye,		2 67
——Ship-stuff pr. cwt.	80	1
Fustic pr. ton,		20
Gin, Holland, pr. case,		4 67
Do. pr. gall.		80
Glue, pr. cwt.	20	21 33
Ginger, white race, per lb.		
Ditto, common		
Ditto, ground pr. lb.		8
Ginseng,	20	21
Gunpowder, cannon, pr. q. cask,	3 73	4
Ditto, fine glazed		4
Grain, Wheat pr. bush		90
——Rye		40
——Oats		33
——Indian corn		50
——Barley	78	80
——Best shelled pr. lb.		8
——Buckwheat, per bush.		40
Hemp, imported, pr. ton,	120	146 67
American, pr. lb.	4	
Herrings, pr. bbl.		3
Hides, raw pr. lb.	9	11
Hops		20
Hogshead hoops, pr. M.		15
Indigo, French per lb.	1 20	1 33
——Carolina	1	1 10
Irons, sad pr. ton,		133 33
Iron, Castings pr. cwt.		3 40
——Bar pr. ton,		82 67
——Pig	24	26 67
——Sheet		173 33
——Nail rods		96
Junk, pr. cwt.	4	5
Lard, hogs pr. lb.	9	10
Lead, in pigs pr. cwt.	5 33	5 67
——in bars		7
——white	10	10 67
——red	6 40	6 67
Leather, foal, pr. lb.	17	20
Lignum vitæ pr. ton,	5 60	6
Logwood		24
Mace pr. lb.	8	10
Mackarel, best pr. bbl.		8
——second quality	6	4
Madder, best pr. lb.	16	20
Marble, wrought, pr. foot,	1 33	2
Mast spars ditto	33	67
Molasses pr. gall.	44	50
Mustard per. lb.		80
——flour, in bottles, pr. doz.		1 20
Nails, 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. pr. lb.		10
Nutmegs pr. lb.	7	8
Oil, Linseed, pr. gall.	65	67
[illegible]		2

	Dlls. Cts.	Dlls. Cts.
Oil, Ditto pr. case,		2 50
——Sweet, best, in flasks, pr. box		10 50
——Ditto baskets, 12 bottles		5
——Spermaceti pr. gall.		48
——Train	24	27
——Whale	22	24
Porter pr. cask,		5 33
——London, pr. doz.		1 60
——American ditto bot. incl.	1 4	1 60
Pitch, pr. bbl	1 73	2
Pork, Burlington, per barrel,	11	11 33
——Lower county		10
——Carolina		9
Peas, Albany pr. bushel		73
Pepper, pr. lb.		30
Pimento	18	20
Raisins, best, pr. keg		9
Ditto pr. jar		2 50
Ditto pr. box		3
Rice pr. cwt.	2 50	2 67
Rosin pr. barrel	2 33	2 67
Rum, Jamaica, pr. gallon		1 7
——Antigua		1
——Windward		86
——Barbadoes		83
——Country, N. E.		67
Salt petre, pr. cwt.	14 33	
Sassafras pr. ton	6	8
Sot ditto		140
Steel, German pr. lb.		9
——English, blistered, pr. cwt.		10
——American pr. ton		113 33
——Crowley's pr. faggot		10 67
Snake root pr. lb.	20	42
Soap, Brown per lb.		6
——White		8
——Castile		11
Starch		7
Snuff pr. doz. bot.	4	5 60
Spermaceti, refined, pr. lb.		48
Sail cloth, English, No. 1, pr. yard,		28
——Boston, No. I. ditto		30
——No. II.		29
Sugar Lump, pr. lb		24
——Loaf, single refined		26
——Ditto, double do.		36
——Havannah, white	17	18
——Ditto, brown,		12
——Muscovado, pr. cwt	13	15
Spirits Turpentine pr. gallon	33	37
Salt, Allum pr. bushel	24	27
——Liverpool		29
——Cadiz	23	24
——Lisbon	25	27
Ship build. W. O. frames p. ton,	12	13 33
Ditto Live Oak,	15 33	16 67
Ditto red cedar, per foot	33	40
Shingles, 18 inch. per M.	2 33	2 67
Ditto 2 feet,	5 33	6
Ditto 3 feet, dressed,	13	15
Staves, Pipe pr. 1000		29
——White Oak hogshead,		19 33
——Red Oak do.		19 50
——Leogan		21 33
——Barrel		10
——Heading		26 67
Skins, Otter, best pr. piece		4 67
——Minks	20	40
——Fox, grey	40	80
——Ditto red		1 20
——Martins	24	1
——Fishers	33	67
——Bears		3
——Racoons	27	60
——Musk-rats	11	20
——Beaver, pr. lb.	67	1 33
——Deer, in hair	20	30
Sugar, N. Jersey, 24 gal. p. bbl.		1 20
——Carolina, 32 gall.	1 33	1 67
Turpentine pr. bbl.	1 67	2
Tobacco, J. River, best 100lb.	3 60	3 73
——inferior		3 33
——old		4 67
——Rappahannock		3 33
——Coloured Maryland,	5 33	8
——Dark,		2 40
——Long-leaf		2 40
——Eastern-shore	2	2 23
——Carolina, new	2 7	3
——old,		3 33
Tea, Hyson pr. lb.	93	1 28
——Hyson skin,	53	67
——Souchong,	50	93
——Congo,	43	50
——Bohea,	31	33
Tallow, refined, per bl.		9
Tin pr. box,	13 33	13 67
Verdigrease pr. lb.	47	53
Vermillion, do.	1 33	1 67
Varnish, per gallon	33	37
Wine, Madeira, pr. pipe,	176	226
——Lisbon	120	126
——Teneriffe, pr. gallon		63
——Fayal		52
——Port pr. pipe	113 33	
Ditto in bottles, pr. doz.		4
——Claret	4	6
——Sherry pr. gall.	90	1 20
——Malaga	77	80
Wax, Bees pr. lb.	25	27
Whale-bone, long pr. lb.	13	30

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 30 days, per 100£. sterl.	460
——— at 60 days	457 33
——— at 90 days	456
Amsterdam, 60 days, pr. guilder,	40
——— 90 days,	38
Government bills, drawn at 10 days sight, at 40c 7m per guilder,	

Universal Hymn Book.

To be Sold by THOMAS DOBSON, and other Booksellers in Philadelphia,

A Collection of PSALMS, HYMNS, and SPIRITUAL SONGS; selected from different Authors, and published by Order of the Convention holding the Doctrine of the Salvation of all Men, met in Philadelphia, May 25, 1791.

Price of a single book, bound, 3-8ths of a Dollar, with good allowance to those who take quantities.

August 4. (eotf.)

☞ *The price of this Gazette is Three Dollars per annum—One half to be paid at the time of subscribing.*

JOHN GOULD,
HAIR-DRESSER,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on his business as usual, at No 1, South Third-Street, near Market-Street, and thanks his former customers for the favors he has received.

Said GOULD has for sale, an infallible cure for Weak or Sore Eyes, which on trial, has and will be found to answer the purpose.—He has it in vials from one quarter of a dollar to a dollar.—Any person trying the above, if not found to answer the character given, the money will be returned. [tf]

The SUBSCRIBERS to the

Universal Tontine

Are informed, that a general meeting is to be held at the State-House in this city, on Saturday the 3d day of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. agreeably to the sixth article of their Association.

By order of the Agents,

EBENEZER HAZARD, Sec'ry.

Philadelphia, Sept. 15, 1792. (eptN3)

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 45, Great Dock-street, NEW-YORK,

THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS ON COMMISSION, Begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States will be strictly attended to.

LEONARD BLEECKER.

May 2. (t.f.)

To the Public.

THE subscriber returns his most respectful compliments to his friends and the public, for the many favors he has received, and begs leave to inform them that he has upon hand a few fine toned

FORTE PIANOS,

which he will warrant superior to any imported, and which he will dispose of on reasonable terms.

The great number of FORTE PIANOS lately imported from London and Dublin, induces the subscriber to caution the public against the artful insinuations of persons commissioned to vend them—who, for a very trifling compensation, recommend instruments that are nothing but the refuse of the European Music-Shops, and imported at a mere trifle, and sold for the same price as a good instrument, to the great disappointment of the ignorant purchaser, who generally pays as much for repairs in a year or two, as the original cost of a good instrument.

N. B. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS let out by the month or quarter, likewise Musical Instruments tuned and repaired in the best manner, and on the most reasonable terms, by

CHARLES TAWES,

[4t] No. 61, Walnut, near Third-Street.

100 Dollars Reward.

LOST on Cambridge Common, Massachusetts, on the afternoon of the 18th ult. a Morocco POCKET-BOOK, with a steel clasp, containing a number of valuable papers, among which were the following PUBLIC SECURITIES, viz.

Massachusetts State Notes—No. 2,425, dated December 1, 1782, payable to *Thomas Greenwood*, for £. 23 16s. principal—No. 22,399, dated January 1, 1785, payable to *Nathaniel Partridge*, for £ 10 10s. principal.—No. ——, dated January 1, 1782, (an army note) payable to *Timothy Howard*, for £. 8 8s. 1d. principal.—No. ——, a Note (the number, date, and to whom payable, not known) for £. 3 0s. 3d. principal.—One Indent Certificate for Four Dollars, and a New-Hampshire Certificate for about £. 12 payable to *John and Daniel Jenks*; also a number of Notes of Hand, one of which was for £. 572 given by *Nathan Bond* to *Samuel W. Pomeroy* (by whom it was endorsed) dated 1st May, 1792, and payable on the 11th August following; the others were all payable to the Subscriber. The Securities are checked at the different offices from whence they were issued, and the Notes of Hand by the different signers, they can therefore be of no use to any but the owner.

The Subscriber hereby offers a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person or persons who has found the same, and will return them to him, or leave them with the Printer hereof, and no questions will be asked.

ABRAHAM FOSTER.

Salem, Massachusetts, August 1, 1792. (eptf)

NEW TEAS.

IMPERIAL, HYSON & SOUCHONG,

Of the very first quality, and latest importation from Canton, via New-York, by retail, at

No 19,

Third, between Chesnut and Market Streets.

BOWEN'S EXHIBITION OF

Wax-Work & Paintings,

AT the House lately occupied by Mrs. PINE, in Eighth-street, is now ready for the entertainment of the Public.——Among a great variety of Paintings, are a number of

ITALIAN & FRENCH PIECES,

which are new and very pleasing.

Also, a large collection of

NEW WAX FIGURES.

The Exhibition is open every day, from nine o'clock in the morning, until nine in the evening.——Admittance HALF A DOLLAR for Ladies and Gentlemen, and *half price* for Children.

Tickets for the season, (not transferable) Two DOLLARS.

For Sale, at the Exhibition Rooms,

LIKENESSES of the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, in WAX,

And a variety of Elegant PRINTS in Frames

Sept. 21. (eptf)

TO BE SOLD BY THE EDITOR,

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST of the Duties payable on all Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into the United States; exhibiting the Rates payable on those imported in Ships or Vessels of the United States, and in Foreign Ships or Vessels; including the additional Duties to which the respective Articles are liable.

ALSO,

A TABLE for receiving and paying Gold—graduated according to Law—Blank Manifests—And Blanks for the various Powers of Attorney necessary in transacting Business at the Treasury or at the Bank of the United States.

Grand Family Bible.

PROPOSALS

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

An ELEGANT EDITION of the

SACRED SCRIPTURES

Of the OLD and NEW TESTAMENTS, with the APOCRYPHA,

On a very large and beautiful new Type, and superfine Paper.

THE great importance of the Holy Scriptures, interesting to every individual; the divine excellence of its doctrines and precepts, and the beauty and sublimity of its passages, have so long made it a capital object of attention, as to preclude occasion or opportunity for eulogium.

The piety or enterprize of individuals has presented this invaluable book to the public in a variety of forms; in some editions it has been highly embellished with superb engravings, which have greatly enhanced its price; in others it has been accompanied with voluminous commentaries, which necessarily encreased the size; while a variety of plain cheap copies have generally diffused the knowledge of the Scripture, and made the purchase easy to every class.

Without wishing in the smallest degree to lessen the merits of the various editions, whether plain or ornamented, which the public are already in possession of, it is pertinent to remark, that very many readers of taste and judgment have expressed a wish for a Family Bible unencumbered with additions. There still appears room for another edition on a beautiful new type, superior in size and elegance to any bible that has yet been printed in the English language, and which, leaving the adventitious circumstances of ornament or comment, may exhibit the *Oracles of God* in their native simplicity.

SPECIMEN OF THE TYPE.

3 ¶ And God said, dLet there be light: and there was light.

With respectful submission to the judgment and candour of the public, the following proposals are offered:

I. The work shall be printed with the greatest fidelity and attention to correctness both in the text and marginal references, on a superfine Paper made on purpose, with an elegant new Type cast for the work of the size of the above Specimen.

II. The work will be comprised in twenty numbers, making two elegant volumes in Folio; to be furnished to subscribers at one dollar each number. To prevent any complaints of want of punctuality, no part of the work will be delivered unless paid for.

III. The first number, containing sixty folio pages, elegantly printed, will be furnished on the first Saturday of July next, when subscribers are to pay the price of the first and second numbers, and the price of one number to be always in advance till the work is completed. The subsequent numbers to be published regularly on the first Saturday of each succeeding month, till the whole is finished.

☞ Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by the Publishers, THOMAS DOBSON, No. 41, South Second-street, and JOHN PARKER, No. 250, North Second-street; and by all the Booksellers: in Charleston, by William P. Young; Richmond, by Archibald Currie; Baltimore, by James Rice; Wilmington, by Peter Brynberg; New-York, by Thomas Allen; New-Haven, by Isaac Beers; Providence, (R. I.) by William Wilkinson; Salem, by Thomas Cushing; Boston, by David West, Benjamin Guild, and Thomas & Andrews.

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

In the Commonwealth of *Massachusetts*,

A SYSTEM

For the DISCIPLINE *of the* ARTILLERY *in the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA;

OR,

THE YOUNG ARTILLERIST'S POCKET COMPANION.

IN THREE PARTS.

Part 1. CONTAINING the duty and practice of light field artillery.

Part 2. Containing the theory and practice of : to which will be added, an extract of a Treatise on the origin and principle of Courts-Martial, wrote by an experienced Officer in the line, and who did duty as Judge-Advocate in America.

Part 3. Laboratory duty; containing a great variety of directions for composition, and the method of making artificial fire-works, and the formation of ammunition for the different kinds of ordnance.

By WILLIAM STEVENS, Esq.

An Officer in the American Artillery through the whole of the late Revolution, and since in the Militia.

CONDITIONS.

This work to be printed on good paper with a handsome type, neatly bound and lettered, in three pocket volumes, containing upwards of one thousand pages; illustrated with a great variety of explanatory plates, executed by able artists.

The price to subscribers, *One Dollar* each volume—to non-subscribers, *One French Crown* each volume: and those who subscribe for six setts, shall have a seventh *gratis*.

This work shall be published as soon as five hundred copies are subscribed for.

Subscription papers will be lodged with the principal Printers and Booksellers in the United States of America.

PLANS

OF THE

City of Washington,

Sold by the BOOKSELLERS,

DOBSON, CAREY, YOUNG, & CRUKSHANK.

☞ *The JOURNAL of the THIRD SESSION of the SENATE of the UNITED STATES, may be had of the Editor hereof.*